RUMANIA/Human and Animal Physiology - Blood Circulation. General Problems. T-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 84147

Author : Hortolomei, N., Ghitescu, T., Papahagi, E., Fotiade, B.

Inst : Medical Branch of the Rimanian AS.

Title : Changes of Blood Pressure at the Presence of Various Exterior and Interior Manipulations of the Heart (Experimental Study).

Orig Pub : Bul. stiint. Acad. RPR. Sec. med., 1956, 8, No 4, 959-972

Abstract : Tugging, which conditions the turning of the heart, causes considerable changes in blood pressure. As the commissure of the mitral valve at the antero-external level is pressed upon, arterial pressure becomes lowered; its more pronounced lowering is observed as pressure is applied to the postero-internal commissure. Under pathologic conditions,

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FOTIADE,B.; LITARCZEK,Dacia; STEFANESCU,Tt.; GHITA,M.; LITARCZEK,G.

A formula for the calculation of the atrial septal defect.
Probl. ter.,Bucur. 10 no.2:107-113 '59.
(HEART SEPTUM, abnormalities)

HORTOLOMEI, N., Academician; GHITESCU, T.; MALITCHI, Elena; STEFANESCU, Tr.; FOTIADE, B.; FLOREA, N.

Indications for the Blalock operation in Fallot's tetralogy. Prob. ter., Bucur. 10 no.3:15-19 '59.
(TETRALOGY OF FALLOT, surgery)

MARINESKU, V.; SETIACHEK, D.; MALITSKI, E.; LITARCHEK, G.; FOTIADE, B.

Certain aspects of our experiences with cardiac surgery. Khirurgiia, Sofia 12 no.11:929-944 '59.
(HEART SURGERY)

STEFANESCU,Tr.; GHITESCU,T.; POTIADE,B.

Catherterization of the right heart in congenital heart diseases. Fundamentals of surgical technic. Probl. card.,Bucur. 4:185-228 '59.
(HEART DEFECTS CONGENITAL, diagnosis)
(HEART SURGERY)
(HEART CATHETERIZATION)

LITARCZEK, Dacia; LITARCZEK, G.; FOTIADE, B.

Cardiac catheterization in children under 10 years of age and the effect of the anesthesia on the hemodynamic constants. Probl. card., Bucur. 4) 281-286 '59.
(HEART CATHETERIZATION, in inf. & childh.)
(ANESTHESIA)
(BLOOD CIRCULATION, pharmacol.)

FOTIADE,B.; GHITA,M.; LITARCZEK,D.; STEFANESCU,TR.; ENESCU,N.

The coefficient of stenosis, a new hemodynamic criterion in pulmonary stenosis. Probl. card.,Bucur. 4: 313-329 '59.
(PULMONARY STENOSIS, diagnosis)
(HEART CATHETERIZATION)

MARINESCU, Voinea, prof.; MALITKI, E.; FOTIADE, B.

The utility of complex explorations in order to avoid errors in operative indications of cardiac surgery. Rumanian M Rev. no.3:57-63 Jl-S '60.
(HEART SURGERY)

MARINESCU, V[illegible]a, prof.; MALITCHI, E., dr.; FOTIADE, B., dr.

Value of multiple examinations in prevention of errors in operative indications in cardiac surgery. Med. intern., Bucur 12 no.12: 1843-1850 D '60.
(HEART--DISEASES diagnosis) (HEART SURGERY)

MARINESKU, Voynya [Marinescu, V.], prof.; MALITSKAYA, Ye. [Maliska, E.]; FOTIADE, B. [Fotiade, B] (Bukharest)

Effectiveness of combined methods in the prevention of erroneous heart surgery. Vest.khir. 85 no.11:84-89 N '60. (MIRA 14:2)

(HEART—SURGERY)

MARINESCU, Voinea; IONESCU,M.; PAUSESCU,E.; FOTIADE,B.

Aspects of the metabolic and haemodynamic behaviour of the organism in deep hypothermia. Rumanian med.rev. 7 no.4:73-79 O-D'63.

*

MARINESKU, V. [Marinescu, V.], prof.; SETLACHEK, D.; FOTIADE, B.; LITARCHEK,G.G.

Arrest and restoration of heart activity. Khirurgiia 39 no.9: 19-23 S'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. V.Marinesku) Bukharestskoy bol'nitsy "Funden".

MARINESKU,V. [Marinescu,V.], prof. (Bukharest, ul.Leytenanta Lemnya,d.2); FOTIADE, B. (Bukharest); IONESKU, M. [Ionescu, M.] (Bukharest); DOICHESKU, R. [Doicescu, R.] (Bukharest).

Hemodynamic changes in deep hypothermia. Vest.khir. 90 no.2: 30-31 F'63. (MIRA 16:7)
(HYPOTHERMIA) (BLOOD—CIRCULATION) (BLOOD PRESSURE)

ZITTI, Ye. [Zitti, E.]; POPESKU,L.[Popescu,L.] (Bukharest, rayon 30 Dekabrya, ul. Barbu Delayranesha); DINKE, G. [Dinca,G]; FOTIADE, B.; IONESKU, K. [Ionescu, K.]; DANCHU, I. [Danciu,I.]

Significance of heart catheterization in pulmonary surgery. Vest.khir.90. no.2:63-69 F'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz kliniki torakal'noy khirurgii (dir. - prof. K.Kerpinishan) i laboratorii issledovaniya serdechno-legochnoy funktsii (dir. prof. V.Marinesku), Bukharest.
(CARDIAC CATHETERIZATION) (LUNGS--SURGERY)

[illegible], C., dr.; PANOV, Al., dr.; FOTIA[illegible], [illegible], dr.; ARGO[illegible], [illegible], dr.

[illegible] a case of rupture of the interventricular septum after a closed thoracic injury. Med. intern. (Bucur.) 16 no.11:1359-1365 N '64

1. Lucrare efectuata in Spitalul militar central, sectia [illegible] de boli interne si laboratorul de explorari functionale al Clinicii de chirurgie "Fundeni" (director: prof. Voinea Marinescu).

L 20267-66 EWD/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWA(h) IJP(c) JD/JD

ACC NR: AP6011406 SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/003/0560/0563

AUTHOR: Fotiadi, A. E.; Fridrikhov, S. A.

ORG: Leningrad Polytechnic Institute (Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: The effect of a longitudinal magnetic field on the output energy of an He—Ne laser at $\lambda = 1.15\ \mu$

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 3, 1966, 560-563

TOPIC TAGS: gas laser, helium neon laser, laser output, magnetic field effect, longitudinal magnetic field

ABSTRACT: A detailed study was made of the effect of a magnetic field, parallel to the laser axis, on the output power of an infrared (1.15 μ) He—Ne laser at various gas-mixture pressures and pumping energies. The laser consisted of a semi-confocal resonator with external dielectric mirrors and a glass tube 100 cm long and 8 mm in diameter with Brewster-angle windows. The ratio of partial pressures inside the tube was 10:1 and the tube was placed inside and along the axis of a 70-cm-long solenoid in which fields from 0 to 1000 oe could be set up. Radiation was recorded by an FEU-22 photomultiplier placed at the output of an IKS-12 monochromator. The device could be excited by high-frequency a-c and/or d-c sources. Results indicate that at pressures of 1 mm Hg, a monotonic increase in output power at zero magnetic field occurs with an increase in the discharge current (from 15 to 70 ma, which corresponds

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ACC NR: AP6011406

to a variation in the pumping from 38 to 175 w). This also involves broadening of the H region, in which laser action is possible. In the $0 < H < 15$ œregion an 8—15% increase in laser output occurs, which is followed by a maximum ($15 < H < 115$) and a slow, Gaussian-like decrease ($H > 115$). Similar results were obtained at other partial pressures and in the case of h-f excitation. This indicates that a change in the halfwidth $\Delta H_{1/2}$ is directly related to changes in the characteristics of the Doppler circuit in the same manner as the laser output is at $H = 0$. The experimental results are in a good agreement with a theory advanced by M. I. D'yakonov (ZhETF, 49, 1173, 1965). Additional studies must be made before the ultimate explanation of the effect of magnetic fields on laser action at $\lambda = 0.63$ and 1.15 μ can be made. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [YK]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 03Jul65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 4231

Card 2/2 UDC

FOBIALI, E. E.

Fobiali, E. E. and Nuserov, B. V., "Results of the General Prospecting Survey in the Region of Emba." In the book: Por I Kalii v Zapadnom Kazakhstane, Trudy Kazukhst. Base Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Moscow-Leningrad, No. 6, 1935, P. 5-16.

FOTIADI, E. E., ANDREYEV, B. A., ZAKASHANSKIY, M. S., SAMSON, N. N.

(Course in Gravity Prospecting) Gesgeolizdat (1941)

FOTIADI, E. E.

Mbr., Scientific Research Institute of Applied Geophysics, -1947-.

"The Construction of the Pre-Cambrian Folded Base of the Russian Platform," Dok. AN, 57, No. 8, 1947

FOTIADI, E. E.

Sept/Oct 53

USSR/Geophysics - Prospecting

"Review of Symposium 'Prospecting and Industrial Geophysics,'" (A. G. Ivanov, reviewer)

Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geofiz, No 5, pp 474-476

Favorably reviews the symposium, edited by V. V. Fedynskiy, entitled "Razvedochnaya i promyslovaya geofizika", No 4, Min Petrol Ind USSR, Glavneftgeofizika, Moscow, 1952, 600 copies, price 1.50 rubies. Contributors were: I. K. Kupalov-Yaropolk, G. V. Bereza, A. I. Slutskovskiy, B. S. Temkina, P. I. Lukavchenko, O. A. Shvank, N. A. Per'kov, S. G. Komarov, I. Ye Eydman, L. M. Yesel'son, and E. E. Fotiadi.

267T82

1. FOTIADI, E. E.

2. USSR (600)

4. Russian Platform - Geology, Stratigraphic

7. Possible connection between the specific weight (density) of carbonaceous Paleozoic rock from the central and eastern regions of the Russian platform, and the hydrogeological conditions of their formation. Dokl. AN SSSR 90, No. 2, 1953.

Sci. Res. Inst. Geophysics and Geochem. Methods of Prospecting

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

FOTIADI, E.E.

Geological interpretation of gravity anomalies in the Russian Platform. Prikl.geofiz. no.12:31-65 '55. (MLRA 8:3)
(Russian Platform--Gravity)

15-57-3-3792D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3, p 188 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Fotiadi, E.E.

TITLE: The Geologic Structure of the Russian Platform From Data of Regional Geophysical Investigations and From Exploratory Drilling (Geologicheskoye stroyeniye Russkoy platformy po dannym regional'nykh geofizicheskikh issledovaniy i opornogo bureniya)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences, presented to the Vses. neft. n.-i. geologorazved. in-t (All-Union Institute for the Study of Petroleum and Geological Exploration), Leningrad, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Vses. neft. n.-i. geologorazved. in-t (All-Union Institute for the Study of Petroleum and Geological Exploration), Leningrad

Card 1/1

FOTIADI, E.E.

NALIVKIN, V.D.; ROZANOV, L.N.; FOTIADI, E.E.; YEGOROV, S.P.; YENGURAZOV, I.I.; KOVALEVSKIY, Yu.S.; KOZACHENKO, A.A.; KONDRAT'YEVA, M.G.; KUZNETSOV, G.A.; KULIKOV, F.S.; LOBOV, V.A.; SOFRONITSKIY, P.A.; TATARINOV, A.G.; PRITULA, Yuriy Aleksandrovich, redaktor; DAYEV, G.A., vedushchiy redaktor; GENNAD'YEVA, I.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Volga-Ural oil-bearing region: Tectonics] Volgo-Ural'skaia neftenosnaia oblast'. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1956. 312 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologo-razvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no.100) [Microfilm] (MLRA 10:4)

(Volga Valley--Petroleum geology)
(Ural Mountain Region--Petroleum geology)

KOTIADI, E. A.

Large-scale tectonic elements of the southeastern region of European U.S.S.R. Trudy VNIGRI no.96:68-85 '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Geology, Structural)

FOTIADI, [illegible]

An attempt to compile an outline of stratigraphic correlations between the Pre-Cambrian rocks of the Russian platform and the Urals. Dokl. AN SSSR 109 no.6:1194-1196 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki. Predstavleno akademikom D. V. Nalivkinym.
(Russian platform--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Ural Mountains--Geology, Stratigraphic)

KOTIADI, N.M.

Structure of the crystalline base of the Russian Platform according to data of deep boring and of regional geophysical investigation. Dokl. AN SSSR 110 no.3:440-443 S '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki. Predstavleno akademikom S.I. Mironovym.
(Russian Platform--Geology, Stratigraphic)

[redacted]

Porosity and density of sedimentary mantle rocks in connection with the depth of their occurrence. Geol. nefti i no.4:39-50 Ap '57. (MERA 10:8)

(Rocks, Sedimentary)

FOTIADI, E.E.

FOTIADI, E.E.

Evaluation of the gravitational effect of large facial-lithological complexes in the sedimentary cover of various regions of the Russian Platform and southern Russia. Prikl. geofiz. no.17:185-202 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

(Russian Platform--Gravity)

FOTIADI, E.F.

Structure of the crystalline foundation of the Russian Platform.
Trudy VNIGRI no.101:296-319 '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(Russian Platform--Rocks, Crystalline and metamorphic)

POLIAKI, Epaminond Epaminondovich -- awarded sci d egree of Doc of Geologico-Mineralogical Sci for 4 Jan 57 defense of dissertation: Geological Structure of the Russian platform according to data of regional geophysical investigations and supporting drilling" at the Council, AU Oil Sci-Res Geological-Prospecting Inst; Prot No 6, 15 Mar 58.

(BMVO, 7-58, 21-22)

3(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2090

Fotiadi, Eppominond Eppominondovich

Geologicheskoye stroyeniye Russkoy platformy po dannym regional'nykh geofizicheskikh issledovaniy i opornogo bureniya (Geological Structure of the Russian Platform Based on Regional Geophysical Research and Geological Drilling) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958, 243 p. (Series: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki. Trudy, vyp. 4) 2,000 copies printed.

Ed.: A.A. Borisov; Exec. Ed.: N.N. Kuz'mina; Tech. Ed.: I.G. Fedotova.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for geologists and geophysicists engaged in the study of the structure of platform formations and in the investigation of new regions containing oil gas.

COVERAGE: The book offers a detailed description of the tectonic structure of the crystalline basement of the Russian platform, a

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geological interpretation of the data obtained from geophysical surveys, and information on the physical properties, particularly the density and the magnetic susceptibility, of rocks. The investigation was conducted along the line: 1) distributing the anomalous gravity findings into fields affected by sedimentary deposits, the structure of the crystalline basement, and depth factors, 2) comparing the gravitation and magnetic fields with the geological maps of pre-Cambrian shields, 3) an integrated interpretation (comparative study) of gravitation and magnetic anomalies, 4) computing the depth of disturbing objects according to magnetic and, partially, gravitation anomalies, 5) computations of the magnetic susceptibility of disturbing bodies which makes it possible to draw certain conclusions about the composition of the crystalline basement, and 6) the maximum utilization of the data obtained by means of electric and seismic investigations, concerning the depth of various horizons occuring within the sedimentary deposit. The authors have relied upon works of the VNIGRI, VNIGNI, VNIIGeofizika, and TsNIL. There are 392 references of which 332 are Soviet, 49 English, 8 German, 2 Polish, and 1 Norwegian.

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FOTIADY, E. E., GODIN, Y. N., POLSHKOV, M. K., RYABINKIN, L. A., and FEDYNSKIY, V. V.

"Progress of Geophysical Methods of Prospecting for Oil and Gas in the USSR."

Report to be submitted for the Fifth World Petroleum Congress, 30 May - 5 June, 1959. New York City.

FOTIADI, E.E.

Structure of the fold foundation of the European part of the U.S.S.R. Trudy VNIGRI no.131:5-16 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Geology)

KALININA, O.A.; FOTIADI, E.E.

Large structural features in the northeast of the European part of the U.S.S.R. based on geophysical data. Trudy VNIGRI no.133:383-409 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Russia, Northern--Geology, Structural)

S/030/60/000/002/004/006
B055/B114

AUTHOR: Fotiadi, E.E.

TITLE: The structure of the crystalline base of regions of the Russian Platform which adjoin the Pre-Cambrian Baltic Shield, according to data from geophysical investigations (Theses of a report)

SOURCE: International Geological Congress, 21st. Copenhagen, 1960. Doklady sovetskikh geologov, problema 2: Geologicheskiye rezul'taty prikladnoy geokhimii i geofiziki. Razdel II: Geofizika. Glubinnoye stroyeniye zemli po geofizicheskim dannym, 50-57

TEXT: The Pre-Cambrian base of the inner regions of the Russian Platform, which is covered with Paleozoic deposits, lies at a varying depth. These formations outcrop on the surface over extensive areas of Northern Europe. Two large groups of structural elements which correspond to Pre-Cambrian orogenic cycles are prominent in the Baltic Shield: the Archean ("blocks") and the Karelian ("tectonic zones"). In the east of the Russian Platform, the structural plan of the base is controlled by the buried continuation of structural elements of the Kol'skiy Peninsula and of East and Southeast Karelia. South of the Gulf of Finland a continuation of structural elements of South Finland and Sweden is found. The base

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The structure of the .....

subsides irregularly, forming uplifts and depressions. Geophysical data, sometimes controlled by data from a few boreholes, show that over a considerable area between the Baltic Shield and Timan the base is chiefly made up of Karelian formations of the Kol'skiy Peninsula type. These formations extend to the southeast where they merge with granite-gneiss complexes which constitute the base of the central and eastern regions of the Russian Platform. Presumably, similar complexes bound the Proterozoic formations of Karelia, which extend far to the south. The granite-gneiss complexes of Finnish and Swedish Svekofennids are found to extend into the Baltic region. Over there are found fields of development of potash [illegible] probably in some places - Rapakivi granites. Intensive magnetic maxima of some regions of the Baltic area are interpreted as ferrous deposits, which suggest definite relationships with the similar formations of the Kursk magnetic anomaly, central Sweden and Karelia. The greater part of the earthquake foci within the limits of the Baltic Shield are connected with fractures that give rise to vertical displacements of some parts of the Shield. [Abstractor's note: complete translation].

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TROFIMUK, A.A.; FOTIADI, E.E.; KOSYGIN, Yu.A.; KUZNETSOV, V.A.; SAKS, V.N.

In memory of Nikolai Sergeevich Shatskii; 1895-1960. Geol. i geofiz. no. 9:120-121 '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(Shatskii, Nikolai Sergeevich, 1895-1960)

VASIL'YEV, V.G.; GRACHEV, G.I.; NEVOLIN, N.V.; OZERSKAYA, M.L.; PODOBA, N.V. Prinimali uchastiye: ALEKSEYCHIK, S.N.: GUSHKOVICH, S.N.; DIKENSHTEYN, G.Kh.; DZVELAYA, M.P.; DRABKIN, I.Ye.; IVANOVA, M.N.; KAZARINOV, V.P.; KALININA, V.V.; KOZLENKO, S.P.; MEDVEDEV, V.Ya.; PUSTIL'NIKOV, M.R.; ROSTOVTSEV, N.N.; SKOBLIKOVA, G.I.; STEPANOV, P.P.: TITOV, V.A.; FOTIADI, E.E.; CHIRVINSKAYA, M.V.; SHMAROVA, V.P.: GRATSIANOVA, O.P., red.; BEKMAN, Yu.K., vedushchiy red.; MUKHINA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Manual for geophysicists in four volumes] Spravochnik geofizika v chetyrekh tomakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Vol.1. [Stratigraphy, lithology, tectonics, and physical properties of rocks] Stratigrafiia, litologiia, tektonika i fizicheskie svoistva gornykh porod. Pod red. O.P. Gratsianovoi. 1960. 636 p. (MIRA 14:1)
(Petroleum geology) (Gas, Natural--Geology)

FOTIADI, E.E.

S/169/62/000/005/016/093
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Godin, Yu. N., Polshkov, M. K., Ryabinkin, L. A., Fedynskiy, V. V. and Fotiadi, E. E.

TITLE: Development of geophysical methods of prospecting for oil and gas in the USSR

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 5, 1962, 23-24, abstract 5A181 (V sb. 5-y Mezhdunar. neft. kongress, v. I, M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 237-256)

TEXT: A report is given about the extent of geophysical operations and about the geographic disposition of geophysical parties on USSR territory. The main achievements in the procedure and the technique of geophysical investigations are considered. These include the development of: A magnetometer, based on the principle of free nuclear induction; a quartz gravimeter with increased damping; a gradiometer; the procedure and the apparatus of the telluric content and magnetotelluric measurement methods; portable seismic stations; fluvial seismic prospecting; marine seismic prospecting, in which

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the recording of explosions is made on the vessel's course; the method and the equipment of controllably directed reception; complex regional geophysical investigations, etc. It is emphasized that the seismic reflection method remains the main geophysical method of seeking local structures in sedimentary strata in all regions of the Soviet Union. Examples of the successful application of geophysical methods are quoted. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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KAZARINOV, V.P.; KAS'YANOV, M.V.; KOSYGIN, Yu.A.; POSPELOV, G.L.; SAKS, V.N.; SOBOLEV, V.S.; SOKOLOV, B.S.; FOTIADI, E.E.; YANSHIN, A.L.

Academician Andrei Alekseevich Trofimuk; on his 50th birthday.
Geol. i geofiz. no.9:124-126 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Trofimuk, Andrei Alekseevich, 1911-)

FOTIADI, E.E.

Basic characteristics of the tectonic pattern of Siberia and the Far East in the light of regional geological and geophysical data. Geol.i geofiz. no.10:28-41 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.
(Siberia—Geology, Structural)

FOTIADI, E.E.

One of the most important problems in the further development of the sciences on the earth. Geol. i geofiz. no.7:3-7 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Geology)

FOTIADI, E.E.

Present status and problems of geophysical investigations in Siberia and the Far East and prospects for developing them. Geol. i geofiz. no.10:83-92 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.
(Siberia--Prospecting--Geophysical methods)
(Soviet Far East--Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

S/030/63/000/001/002/013
B101/B102

AUTHOR: Fotiadi, E. E., Corresponding Member AS USSR

TITLE: Geophysical research in Siberia and [Soviet] Far-East

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Vestnik, no. 1, 1963, 16 - 20

TEXT: The present state of geophysical research in Siberia and [Soviet] Far East and future research problems in these regions are reviewed. The gravimetric and magnetic investigation has been completed over large regions. During the International Geophysical Year, aeromagnetic surveys were conducted in Okhotskoye, Bering, and Japan Seas, on the Kuril Islands and in neighboring parts of the Pacific. Seismic and electric prospecting, however, is lagging behind. So far, it has served mainly for prospecting structures that favor the formation of petroleum deposits, and has been conducted in the western, central, and southern parts of the West-Siberian Plain; to a small extent also in Transbaikalia and in the [Soviet] Far-East Coastal Region. Deep-sounding has been done only in the Okhotskoye Sea. Deep-boring right through the earth's crust to the uppermost mantle is planned in several regions of the USSR. The following tasks for geophysical research in Siberia and [Soviet] Far-East are mentioned: Explanation of relations

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between anomalous geophysical fields and geological structures; detailed classification of structural elements and breaks; detection of intrusive and effusive complexes; explanation of the effect of metallogenetic zones and ore belts on anomalous geophysical fields; deep-boring research of the earth's crust and of the uppermost mantle to determine the structure of the Pacific ore belt; explanation of the deep-structure of the Chukotsko-Kataziatskiy volcanogenic belt. This requires further development of seismic prospecting, vertical electric sounding, investigation of telluric currents, study of the geophysical fields of force, especially the geomagnetic field, and geothermal research, especially in the Kuril-Kamchatka region. For this purpose, a network of specially equipped stations such as comprehensive geophysical observatories and specialized experimental laboratories have to be established and long-term expeditions have to be conducted.

BELOUSOV, V.V.; FOTIADI, E.E.

"Geophysical methods in regional structural geology" by B.A.Andreev. Reviewed by V.V.Belousov, E.E.Fotiadi. Sov.geol. 6 no.2:156-157 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Geophysics) (Geology, Structural) (Andreev, B.A.)

FOTIADI, E.E.; KARATAYEV, G.I.

Crustal structure of Siberia and the Far East based on data of regional geophysical studies. Geol.i geofiz. no.10:5-19 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

FOTIADI, E.E.

Foreword. Trudy Inst. geol. i geofiz. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.21: 3-5 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

FOTIADI, E.E.; KUZNETSOV, G.F.

New concepts of subsurface geology in the western part of the Siberian Platform according to geophysical investigation data and prospects for finding oil and gas. Geol. i geofiz. no.10: 21-32 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

FOTIADI, E.E., MOISEYENKO, I.S.

Basic characteristics of tectonic pattern of Siberia and the Far East in the light of geological and geophysical data. Geol. i geofiz. no.12:3-21 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

L 4293-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5024213 UR/0020/65/164/003/0559/0562

AUTHORS: Fotiadi, E. E. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Van'yan, L. L.; Kharin, Ye. P.

TITLE: Deep magnetic-variation sounding in south-central Siberia and in Transbaikal

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 164, no. 3, 1965, 559-562

TOPIC TAGS: geomagnetic field, specific resistance, earth crust, rock

ABSTRACT: Analysis has shown that by using a type of magnetic variation it is possible to determine local changes in resistivity with depth. This is the essence of magnetic-variation sounding. Magnetic variations with periods of 0.5 to 4 hours (so-called "bays") appear at distances of $y \gg 1500$–2000 km from the quasilinear polar current flowing near 70° N. Lat. This current is the source of the magnetic field. Work at the Institut geologii i geofiziki (Institute of Geology and Geophysics) during 1962-63 on the Siberian platform of south-central Siberia and in Transbaikal revealed a number of these "bays," systematically distributed. Although the conductance of the sedimentary sequence changed from almost zero to 500-600 mhos, this had no appreciable effect on the intensity or

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ACCESSION NR: AP5024213

3

form of geomagnetic variations in the region northwest of Lake Baikal, but toward the southwest it contributed as much as 50% of the variation. Apparent resistivity for this region was found to decrease with increase in period (within the range from 0.5 to 3 hours); i.e., the resistivity decreased with increase in depth of penetration of the field. Two types of curves were obtained: one with high apparent resistivity northwest of the Baikal basin, and another with low apparent resistivity southeast of the basin. This indicates increased geothermal activity of the upper mantle in the folded Baikal and Transbaikal regions as compared with the Siberian platform. There is a considerable variation in thickness of the crust in the Baikal region, and a sharp isostatic inequilibrium obtains among individual blocks of the crust, which adjust along deep fractures. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii i geofiziki, Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

44,55

SUBMITTED: 20Jan65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 011 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2 DP

L 20466-66 EWT(1) GW
ACC NR: AP6012051 SOURCE CODE: UR/0210/65/000/010/0012/0022

29
B

AUTHOR: Fotiadi, E. E.; Karatayev, G. I.; Moiseyenko, F. S.

ORG: Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Siberian Department, AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR)

TITLE: Some regional characteristics of the deep structure of the Earth's crust in the USSR in the light of geophysical data

12,

SOURCE: Geologiya i geofizika, no. 10, 1965, 12-22

TOPIC TAGS: earth crust, tectonics, geophysics, physical geology, petrology

ABSTRACT: This paper presents and discusses the results of comparison of large-scale features of stratification of the earth's crust in the USSR obtained by interpretation of a wide array of regional geophysical data with the elements of pre-Neogene and post-Neogene tectonic structure. It was found that the thickness of the crust as a whole and the thickness of the basalt layer are related closely to the Neogene-Quaternary structure and the thickness of the granite layer also reveals a relationship to the pre-Cenozoic structure and the history of its development. A study of density inhomogeneity of the upper mantle is presented, clearly showing the appearance of isostasy over large areas. It is asserted that basification processes play an important role in development of the earth's crust. The large fold-out maps are outstanding

Card 1/2 UDC: 551.14: 550.83

L 20466-66

ACC NR: AP6012051

and unique: the first map shows the relief of the Mohorovicic discontinuity in comparison with the neotectonics of the USSR; Fig. 2 is a map of the thickness of the basalt layer; Fig. 3 is a map of the thickness of the granite layer in comparison with the elements of tectonics; Fig. 4 is a map of the relation of thicknesses between the granite and basalt layers; Fig. 5 is a map of all inhomogeneities of the upper mantle. All maps are analyzed in detail. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: 05Jul65 / ORIG REF: 043 / OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 LJC

ACC NR: AP7005462 SOURCE CODE: UR/0030/66/000/005/0050/0054

AUTHOR: Fotiadi, E. E. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Nikolayevskiy, A. A.; Tuyezov, I. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Geophysical investigations of structure of the crust and upper mantle in the eastern USSR

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 5, 1966, 50-54

TOPIC TAGS: earth crust, upper mantle, tectonics/Kurile Islands, Kamchatka

ABSTRACT: Data from regional geophysical work and deep seismic sounding of the earth's crust in the Eastern USSR now have made possible preparation of a map if the tectonic structure of the area, which accompanies this article. The crust can be divided into three parts: oceanic, continental and transitional. Studies made by the Institute of Geology and Geophysics of the Siberian Department Academy of Sciences have shown that changes of the thickness of its "basalt" layer, are related clearly to the character of the Neogene-Quaternary structure, whereas the thickness of the "granite" layer has an obvious relationship not only to neotectonics, but also a close relationship to the pre-Cenozoic structure and the history of its development. For example, the regions of Mesozoic folding of the outer zone (the Northeast and Primorye), in comparison with regions of Cenozoic folding of the inner zone of the Pacific Ocean zone, are characterized by a thicker crust and a higher degree of gran-

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0956 2346

ACC NR: AP7005462

itization. New deep seismic sounding data in the region of the Kurile Islands indicate a complex block character of deep crustal structure caused to a greater degree by change of the composition of its rocks than a change of thickness. The velocity of propagation of elastic waves at the M discontinuity in the southern regions is considerably greater than in the region of the underwater Vityaz' Range — 7.8-8.2 km/sec and 7.0-7.2 km/sec respectively. Specialists of the Sakhalin Integrated Scientific Research Institute have formulated a model of the earth's upper mantle with four asthenospheric layers at depths of 65-90, 120-160, 230-300 and 370-430 km, alternating with layers of high strength of matter. The asthenospheric layers are characterized by high absorption of transverse seismic waves, indicating a plasticity of the matter of these layers. The volcanoes of the Kuriles are projected onto the second asthenosphere, which must be regarded as a zone of magma formation. In eastern Kamchatka and in the Kuriles there is a system of faults associated with the continent-ocean boundary zone which extends to a depth of 500 km. The system of faults associated with the trench is traced only to depths of 200-250 km. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS: 37,710]

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

L 11346-67 EWT(1) GW/GD

ACC NR: AT6028365 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0009/0014

AUTHOR: Fotiadi, E. E.

ORG: none

TITLE: Structure of the Earth's crust in Siberia and the Far East, based on geophysical data

SOURCE: International Geological Congress. 22d, New Delhi, 1964. Geologicheskiye rezul'taty prikladnoy geofiziki (Geological results of applied geophysics); doklady sovetskikh geologov, problema 2. Moscow, Izd-vo Nedra, 1965, 9-14

TOPIC TAGS: deep seismic boundary, [illegible] earth crust, seismicity, tectonics, Mohorovicic discontinuity, seismic prospecting/ SovietFar East, Siberia

ABSTRACT: The data obtained from geophysical investigations conducted in Siberia and the Far East indicates that this territory consists of the upper tectonic crustal layer including the relief and composition of the present-day folded basement of the West-Siberian and Siberian platforms and some water area in the transition zone between the Asian continent and the Pacific Ocean and the crustal base forming the relief of the Moho discontinuity. It has been established that there are several subtypes of continental and oceanic crust. The subtypes of the continental crust of both layers identified from the gravity and the magnetic data as consisting of granite and basalt vary in thickness. The data from deep seismic

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L 11346-67
ACC NR: AT6028365

sounding,[12] conducted in the transition area from the continent to the ocean, show that the intermediate type of crust consists of two subtypes: subcontinental and suboceanic. It has also been established that different types of metallogeny are associated with different subtypes of the crust. The depth of the Moho discontinuity was found to be between 25 and 50 km. The seismicity of the region is also discussed. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: 06Jan65/ ORIG REF: 018/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6036763 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/171/001/0170/0172

AUTHORS: Fotiadi, E. E. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Voronin, Yu. A.; Gusev, Yu. M.

ORG: Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Siberian Division, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Constructing a standard scheme for geological interpretation of geophysical data

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 171, no. 1, 1966, 170-172

TOPIC TAGS: geology, geophysics, probability, algorithm, set theory

ABSTRACT: A scheme for geological interpretation of geophysical data is described. Let A be a set of objects, and let U and V be systems of criteria (one-place predicates) defined in A. It is assumed that a' and a" $\in$ A are indistinguishable by U if for $Vu_i \in U$ we have $u_i(a') + u_i(a'') \neq 1$. The indistinguishability relation is the equivalence relation and ensures representation of A as $A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_{N(U)}$, $A_i \cap A_j$, $i \neq j$, $\bigcup_{i=1}^{N(U)} = A$, $A_i \neq 0$. Any other division that can be obtained from $[A:U]$ by uniting its classes will be called a derivative and denoted by $\{[A:U]\}'$. $\{[A:U]\}$ will diagonalize $\{[A:V]\}$ if

$$-\sum_{j=1}^{N'} p'_j \log p'_j > -\sum_{i=1}^{N} p_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N'} p_{ij} \log p_{ij}\right),$$

Card 1/2 UDC: 550.30+550

ACC NR: AP6036763

where p'_j is the probability of events $a \in A'_j$; p_i is the probability of events $a \in A_i$; and p_{ij} is the probability of events $a \in A'_j$. When this latter condition is fulfilled, then Bayes' criterion can be used to show that a scheme that permits determination of the membership of a in A'_j on the basis of the membership of a in A_i will give a minimum of errors. This method can be used with a description of objects and any volume of experimental data. It is based on minimal a priori assumptions and is easily realized with an electronic computer. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 19Mar66/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7001551 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/171/003/0590/0592

AUTHOR: Fotiadi, E. E. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Karatayev, G. I.; Shcheglov, V. L.

ORG: Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: On the theory of temporal perturbations of gravitational and magnetic fields in relation to recent tectonic and physical processes in the earth

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 171, no. 3, 1966, 590-592

TOPIC TAGS: gravity perturbation, ~~magnetic perturbation~~, earth ~~structure~~, gravimetric analysis, magnetic anomaly, gravitation field, magnetic field, geophysical station, geophysical ~~polygon/Siberian~~ research facility, tectonics

ABSTRACT: Although the geophysical station network in Siberia includes several stations at which peribdic (every 2—3 yrs) observations are made of geophysical fields, leveling, triangulation, etc., and other station at which continuous measurements are made of the time-wise variations in the earth's gravity and magnetic fields and tilts of the earth's surface, no provision has been made for simultaneous measurements of both gravitation and magnetic fields. The authors report on some theoretical investigations of the connection between the temporal variations of the gravitational and magnetic fields and the time-dependent variation of the shape, density, and magnetization of various perturbing bodies. The analysis includes both the direct problem (determination of an analytic expression for the potential as a

Card 1/2 UDC: 550.312

ACC NR: AP7001551

function of coordinates and time for a given density of magnetization and for a given configuration of the anomaly) and the inverse problem (determined from specified variations of the potential the temporal field of the density or magnetization and the configuration of the anomaly). Solutions of the direct problem are presented for the case of a circularly-distributed force applied to the plane boundary of an elastic half-space, and for a certain anomalous mass along a vertical hollow cylinder. Possible future applications of the analysis and some still unresolved problems are briefly outlined. [02]
Orig. art. has: 11 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 23Aug66/ ATD PRESS: 5117

Card 2/2

FOTIAS, C.

"Mathematical analysis, vol.3" by Miron Nicolescu. Reviewed by C. Fotias. Rev math pures 6 no.4:793-794 '61.

YUGOSLAVIA

Dr Dragutin MANDIC, Dr Dragoslav STOJANOVIC, Dr Milan FOTIC and Dr Dusan NAUNOVIC, Otorhinolaryngology Department of the Railway Hospital (Otorinolaringolosko odeljenje Zeleznicke bolnice) Dedinje, Belgrade.

"Treatment of Oromaxillary Fistulae of Dental Origin."

Zagreb, Lijecnicki Vjesnik, Vol 85, No 3, 1963; pp 269-273.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Review of 53 cases; only 4 patients appeared less than a month after the fistula was first noted by them (most were due to dental extractions) so that surgical treatment with antibiotics was required. The operative techniques are described in some detail. Two tables, 3 diagrams, 2 Yugoslav and 8 Western references.

1/1

FOTIEV, A.A.; SLOBODIN, B.V.

Behavior of sodium sulfate at high temperatures. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.3:569-572 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut khimii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR.

FOTIK, B.S.

Friction factor of plates in multichamber plate-type compressors.
Trudy LPI no.187:104-109 '56. (MIRA 13:6)
(Compressors)

KONDRAT'YEVA, T.F., kand. tekhn.nauk; FOTIN, B.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; YURKEVICH, M.P., inzh., red.

[Safety valves for compressor units] Predokhranitel'nye klapany dlia kompressornykh ustanovok. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 178 p. (MIRA 16:9)
(Compressors--Safety appliances)

FOTIN, A.F., kand.med.nauk; YUDOV, N.N.; KOGAN, R.P.

Malignant nonspecific granulomas of the nose. Vest.otorin. no.6:43-50 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, nosa i gorla (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. B.S. Preobrazhenskiy) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i 1-y moskovskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.I. Pirogova.
(HODGKIN'S DISEASE) (NOSE--CANCER)

FOTIN A.V.

1185. FOTIN A.V. Influenza Clin., Inst. of Virol., Acad. of Med. Sci. of the USSR, Moscow. * The condition of the nasal mucosa in virus-influenza (Russian text) VESTN. OTO-RINO-LARING. 1956. 1 (10-14)

The mucous membrane of the upper respiratory tract was examined in 78 patients with influenza. The examination was performed on the day of hospitalization before the final diagnosis had been established. Attention was paid to vascularity, colour of mucosa and character of secretion. According to the changes found it was possible to distinguish 2 groups of patients. The first group (38 patients) suffered from typical catarrh of the upper respiratory tract, sometimes with exacerbation of chronic inflammation of the nose and its accessory sinuses and of the throat. In the 40 patients of the 2nd group the changes were different. Hyperaemia and exudation were much less in evidence, or even totally absent. The patients showed minimal catarrhal changes and they complained of weakness and malaise. The affected mucosa was dry and opalescent-blue or cyanotic. In this group further examination revealed virus influenza. The cyanotic colour of the nasal conchae found in the patients with virus influenza was homogeneous, in contrast to the appearances in vasomotor rhinitis. The influenza virus seems to act on the nervous system producing paralysis and collapse of the peripheral vessels, capillaries, small veins and arterioles. This results in venostasis accounting for the cyanotic colour of the mucosa. The increased bleeding tendency of the mucous membrane in virus influenza is likewise due to the capillary paralysis. The same cause is claimed to account for the desquamation of the cubical epithelium of the nasal mucosa. The local stasis and anoxia impaires the normal metabolism of the epithelium, which undergoes degenerative changes, looses its normal physiological fixation and separates from the underlying membrane.

Preobrazhenski - Moscow

Fotin, A. V.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 11 Vol 11/11 C. R. L. Nov 53

2212. HYPOTENSION AND CERTAIN DISEASES IN OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY (Russian text) - Fotin A. V., Moscow - VESTN. OTO-RINO-LARING. 1953, 20/1 (81-86)

The author investigated the symptoms and course of certain diseases in ORL accompanied by essential hypotension. The conclusion was that the patients' complaints of headache and vertigo in chronic purulent otitis media are not due to the process in the ear but to essential hypotension. In most of such cases there is a discrepancy between objective otiatric findings and the complaints of the patients. Acute inflammations of the nasal sinuses in patients with hypotension is accompanied by a more pronounced headache. The latter usually continues in the patient long after total elimination of the process in the sinuses.

(XI, 18)

Clinic of Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, 2nd Moscow Med. Inst.

Cand. Med. Sci

LIPKOVICH, A.M. (Moskva, Bakuninskaya ul., d.81/55, korpus 5, kv.3);
FOTIN, A.V.

X-ray therapy for slowly healing wounds following radical operations on the ear. Vest.rent.i rad. 34 no.5:14-19 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - prof. V.A. D'yachenko) i kafedry bolezney ukha, gorla, nosa (zav. - prof. B.S. Preobrazhenskiy) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.
(EAR surgery)
(RADIOTHERAPY)

FOTIN, A.V.

Roentgen therapy in chronic suppurative otitis media. Vest.otorin. 22 no.5:43-49 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. B.S. Preobrazhenskiy) lechebnogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.
(EAR--DISEASES) (X RAYS--THERAPEUTIC USE)

VOYACHEK, V.I., prof., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; UNDRITS, V.F., prof.; LIKHACHEV, A.T., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki; POTAPOV, I.I., doktor med.nauk, prof.; FOTIN, A.V., dotsent, kand.med.nauk

Active member of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R. and Honored Scientist, Professor Boris Sergeevich Preobrazhenskii; on his 70th birthday. Vest.otorin. no.4:3-9 '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Voyachek). 2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Undrits).
(PREOBRAZHENSKII, BORIS SERGEEVICH, 1892-)

FOTIN, A.V., dotsent

Cystohistological shifts in polypous granulation tissue of the middle ear following X-ray irradiation. Vest. otorin. no.1: 35-39 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. B.S.Preobrazhenskiy) lechebnogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.

(EAR—DISEASES) (X-RAYS—THERAPEUTIC USE)
(PATHOLOGY, CELLULAR)

FOTIN, A.V.; YUDOV, N.N.

Some characteristics of cancer of the laryngeal ventricle. Vestn. otorinolaring. 25 no.3:85-88 '63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, nosa i gorla (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. B.S. Preobrachenskiy) lechebnogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova.

FOTIN, B.S., dotsent

Indicating multistage plate compressors. Trudy LPI no.2:109-117 '54.
(Air compressors) (MLRA 8:8)

SAKUN, Ivan Akimovich; STRAKHOVICH, K.I., prof., retsenzent; ZHMUD', A.E., inzh., red.; KOTIN, B.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; VASIL'YEVA, V.P., red.izd-va; FRUMKIN, P.S., tekhn.red.

[Screw compressors] Vintovye kompressory. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 359 p. (MIRA 13:7)

(Air compressors)

L 2318-66 EPA/EWT(1)/EWP(f)/T-2 WW

ACCESSION NR: AT5023181 UR/2563/65/000/249/0075/0080

AUTHOR: Prilutskiy, I. K., Fotin, B. S. 33 B+1

TITLE: The effect of leaks on the volume coefficients of piston and rotary compressors

SOURCE: Leningrad. Politekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 249, 1965. Teplovyye dvigateli i transportnyye mashiny (Heat engines and transport machines), 75-80

TOPIC TAGS: gas compressor, multistage compressor, gas pressure

ABSTRACT: The authors investigate theoretically the influence of internal leakage on the efficiency of various types of compressors. In the case of ordinary air compressors in good working order, the effects due to internal gas leakage are usually negligible. In the case of compressors with differential pistons, the effect of leakages may become significant and must be taken into account during the design of such devices. Internal gas leaks also affect the distribution of gas pressures over the various stages. These pressures can be corrected by appropriate calculations of the true intake of gas. Orig. art. has: 28 formulas and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. M. I. Kalinina (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute)

Card 1/2

Card 1/2

L 2318-66
ACCESSION NR: AT5023181

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SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: PR

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

2/2 pd

VAL[illegible], A.A.; PRILUTSKIY, I.K.; [illegible]

Experimental determination of temperatures of the working-chamber parts of piston compressors. Trudy LPI no.249:81-87 '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5790

Zakharenko, Semen Yefremovich, Professor, Sergey Aleksandrovich Anisimov, Vladimir Alekseyevich Dmitrevskiy, Grigoriy Vasil'yevich Karpov, and Boris Stepanovich Fotin

Porshnevyye kompressory (Piston Compressors) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961. 454 p. Errata slip inserted. 11,000 copies printed.

Reviewers: V. A. Rumyantsev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and L. M. Rozenfel'd, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed.: S. P. Lifshits, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Eds. of Publishing House: V. P. Vasil'yeva, G. A. Dudusova, and N. Z. Simonovskiy; Tech. Ed.: L. B. Shchetinina; Managing Ed. for Literature on the Design and Operation of Machines (Leningrad Department, Mashgiz): F. I. Fetisov, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for use in engineering schools of higher education.

Card [redacted]

Piston Compressors

SOV/5790

COVERAGE: The book follows the program of the course "Piston Compressors" which is taught at the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute imeni M. I. Kalinin. The following are discussed: thermodynamic fundamentals of the compression of gases; a modern theory of reciprocating compressors; methods of the design of reciprocating compressors and principles of their construction; and the design and construction of accessories. Basic information necessary for the operation of compressor installations is also given. The book was written as follows: Professor S. Ye. Zakharenko - Sec. 1 of Ch. I, and Chs. II, III, IV, and VI; Docent S. A. Anisimov - Chs. V and VII; Docent V. A. Dmitrevskiy - Sec. 42 to 46 of Ch. VIII; Docent G. V. Karpov - Sec. 47 and 48 of Ch. VIII, and Sec. 53 of Ch. IX; and Docent B. S. Fotin - Sec. 2, 3, and 4 of Ch. I, Sec. 49 to 52 of Ch. IX, and Chs. X and XI. There are 79 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [Abridged]:

FOTIN, I., prepodavatel'.

Improvement in the lubrication of the L-3/2 engine valve spindles. Kinomekhanik no.8:35 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Shkola kinomekhanikov, Khar'kov.
(Lubrication and lubricants) (Valves)

Fo TIN, L.

RUMANIA / Human and Animal Morphology, Normal and Pathological. Nervous System

Abs Jour : Ref Zh Biol., No 21, 1958, No 97067

Authors : Niculescu, Ion. T.; Hagi-Paraschiv, ...; Enachescu, ...; Cosovanu-Voinescu, S.; Cpresecu, I.; Bocirnea, C.; Fotin, L.; Patrascu, C.; Cavat, V.

Inst : Rumanian Academy

Title : On Nerve Endings in the Prostate

Orig Pub : Comun. Acad. RPR, 1957, 7, No. 1, 131-134.

Abstract : In the prostate gland of the guinea pig, cat, dog and mouse, rich innervation of the gland itself, as well as its excretory duct, was discovered. In smooth musculature, by the method of impregnation, the prevalence of encapsulated sensory bodies described by Timofeyev was detected.

Card 1/1

FOTIN, V.P., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of overvoltages in non-symetrical short circuits on the ground in long lines of alternating current." Mos 1958, 19 pp. One sheet of sketches (Planning Laboratory for State Planning Committee of Engineering USSR. All-Union Order of Lenin Electrotechnical Inst im V.I.Lenin) 150 copies (KL, 39-58, 110)

FOTIN, V.P.; AKOPYAN, A.A.,red.; ANDRIANOV, K.A.,red.; BIRYUKOV, V.G.,glavnyy red.; BUTKEVICH, Yu.V.,zamestitel' glavnogo red.; GRANOVSKIY, V.L., red.; KALITVYANSKIY, V.I.,red.; KLYARFEL'D, B.N.,red.; KRAPIVIN, V.K., red.; TIMOFEYEV, P.V.,red.; FASTOVSKIY, V.G.,red.; TSEYROV, Ye.M., red.; SHEMAYEV, A.M.,red.; DEMKOV, Ye.D.,red.; FRIDKIN, A.M.,tekhn. red.

[Voltage increase on long a.c. lines during nonsymmetric short circuits to ground] Povysheniia napriazhenii v dlinnykh liniiakh peremennogo toka pri nesimmetrichnykh korotkikh zamykaniiakh na zemliu. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1958. 223 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi elektrotekhnicheskii institut. Trudy, no.64) (MIRA 12:2)
(Electric lines) (Short circuits)

FOTIN, V.P. AKOPYAN, A.A., KOSTENKO, MP. LEVINSHTEYN, M.L. LYSKOV, YU.I. ROKOTYAN, S.S., SHUR, S.S.

"E.H.V. Line internal overvoltages and measures for their limiting."

Report to be submitted for the 19th Biennial Session, Intl. Conference on large electric systems (cigre), Paris, France, 16-26 May '62.

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TITLE: Testing of 500 kV air circuit breakers on the transmission line between the Volzhskaya GES imeni XXII s"yezda KPSS-Moskva (Volga GES imeni 22nd Congress CPSU-Moscow)

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TEXT: Tests were made on 500 kV air circuit-breakers type ВВНР-20001-500/2000 (VVNR-20001-500/2000) with a rated current of 2000 A and a breaking capacity of 20 000 mVA, with ten extinction chambers and with disconnectors having four breaks per phase. The circuit breaker is developed for a recovery voltage of $3.5\ U_{phase}$ = 1160 kV effective with a maximum formation time of 10 milliseconds. According to test laboratory data the disconnector was of reduced electric strength, $2.7\ U_{phase}$ = 820 kV

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effective instead of 3.5 U_{phase} = 1160 kV effective. The principal object of the test was to determine the possibility of doing without shunting resistors of 3000-2000 ohms on the main extinction chambers. These resistors greatly increase the cost of the circuit breakers (1.5 tons of nichrome for a three-phase set) and according to data from preliminary tests on models, they are effective in reducing the overvoltage only when disconnecting unloaded sections of line accompanied by recurrent restriking of the arc in the circuit breaker. Tests were carried out with the circuit shown in the sketch using a reduced working voltage of 430 kV on the receiving end of the transmission line U8. The main tests were carried out on circuit breaker BB3 (sub-station no.2). Protective spark gaps were used to limit the value of the overvoltage. To assess the part played by the electromagnetic instrument voltage-transformers when disconnecting an unloaded line between substations nos. 2 and 4, all three voltage transformers were connected in the red phase, only two in the green phase and none in the yellow phase. Overvoltages and

currents were recorded at three positions: at substations 4 and 2 and at the hydro-power station. Seventy-eight effects were recorded simultaneously with multi-beam cathode-ray oscillographs and forty by means of electromagnetic oscillographs. The programme of investigations included: a) overvoltage measurements on interruption of electrical transmission under conditions of synchronous operation of the Moscow system and of the hydro-power station (the disconnection was effected by circuit breakers BB_1, BB_3 and BB_4); b) similarly but with synchronous operation of the Moscow system and the power station (interruption was effected by circuit breaker BB_3); c) overvoltage measurements on disconnecting an unloaded section of the line 423 km long between substations nos. 4 and 2 with circuit breaker BB_4; d) overvoltage measurements on disconnecting an unloaded section of line 559 km long between the hydroelectric power station and substation no.2 by circuit breaker BB_1; e) overvoltage measurements on disconnecting an unloaded section of the line 423 km long between substations nos. 4 and 2 by circuit breaker BB_3. This section was disconnected as part of an unloaded line 982 km long (breaker BB_4 was first opened). In this case the circuit-breaker

operating conditions were more severe than in tests c and d. Detailed test results are tabulated. During the course of the programme there were cases of disconnecting short-circuits on the line, which occurred during several protective spark gap breakdowns, and also during inter-phase flashover of line insulators during one of the tests. These cases afforded the possibility of checking the reliability of the circuit breakers in disconnecting short-circuits and permitted the following new observations. The overvoltage wave which causes the short-circuit is reflected from the point of the short-circuit with inverted sign and is then doubled on the substation (or power station) busbars if these latter operate under 'dead end' conditions. Dangerous overvoltages then occur on the substation even before disconnection of the short-circuit commences. This circumstance caused additional operations of the protective spark gaps at the hydroelectric station when the protective spark gap operated in no.2 substation (tests on disconnecting unloaded section of 423 km by circuit breaker $B2_3$) and during interphase flashover of line insulators occurring at the instant of interruption of a line

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length of 981 km by circuit breaker BB4. The following conclusions are drawn from the tests. 1) Tests on circuit breaker VVNR-20001-500/2000 were carried out under difficult conditions in respect of recovery voltage (up to 3.85 U_{phase} with t = 5 - 10 milliseconds). They showed that the circuit-breaker extinction chambers operate with complete reliability under all the required switching conditions (interruption of synchronous and asynchronous transmission, disconnection of unloaded lines, disconnection of short-circuits, etc) without special resistors shunting the extinction chambers. 2) An electric strength of 2.7 U_{phase} for the circuit breaker disconnector is insufficient for reliable operation in a 500 kV electrical transmission system and it should be raised to 3.5 U_{phase}.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

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